

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPŪTĀNA.

Received up to 1st December, 1885.

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POLITICAL.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th November, says  
that the military preparations, which  
were lately so vigorously pushed on

Circulation,  
103 copies.

Burmese war.

for an encounter with Russia, ended in smoke. On the other hand, the British Government has thought fit to declare war against Theebaw, simply because he concluded a commercial treaty with France! What fault did he commit if he concluded the treaty, acting upon the principles of free trade? It is such occasional display of weakness on the part of the British Government that encourages Russians to advance towards this country. The British Government was quite alarmed at the arrival of a Russian Mission at Kábul in Sher Ali's time, and at once sent an expeditionary force against him. But the result was that the British Government had to scuttle out of the country and to renew the usual subsidy to his successor. The *Shahna* would not be surprised if the Burman King had been induced to coquet with France, with a view to extort a subsidy from the Government of India, just as the Amir has been

able to extort money by trimming between England and Russia. Burma will prove a hard nut to crack if she receives aid from any European country. In reply to the ultimatum, Theebaw desired that he should be allowed three months to consult France, Italy, and Germany in the matter. Such a request clearly shows that he has some connection with those countries, and it is well known that all the great Powers of Europe are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to cripple the strength of England. France and Italy are annoyed at the undue interference of the British Government in Egypt. The Emperor of Germany is an uncle to the Czar, who is a sworn enemy of England. The recent conclusion of a treaty between the British Government and the Porte has still more embittered the feelings of the great Powers, who are desirous of dividing Turkey among themselves, against England. The professed *casus belli* against Theebaw is not that he concluded a commercial treaty with the French Government, but that he oppresses his subjects ! But why is war not waged against Abdul Rahman, than whom a more cruel, tyrannical prince is not to be found in any country ? The fact is that if he were alienated, he would at once throw himself in the arms of Russia ; but there is as yet no fear that Theebaw will be able to secure the sympathy and aid of France. If the Liberals are again victorious at the general elections, they may rectify the mistake of Lord Salisbury's Government and undo the whole thing, as they did on the occasion of the late Afghán war.

Circulation,  
182 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th November, referring to the outbreak of hostilities with Burma, observes that there is every reason to think that the British army will be able to occupy that country in no time. Burmans are not a brave people like Afgháns, nor are there any physical obstacles in the country to impede the progress of the invader. Native newspapers are, as a rule, opposed to the war, on the ground that

the British Government has no right to interfere with Theebaw, and that the condition of the Indian treasury is not satisfactory at present. As regards the first objection, it should be observed that the British Government never promised to respect the integrity and independence of Burma. If the objection of right were to hold good, the occupation of this country by England would be considered unjustifiable. In fact, the same objection might be urged against annexations made by any country. The mutual relations of countries are only governed by the 'might is right' principle. The Government of India has been induced to declare war against Burma in order to check the growing influence of France in the country and in the interest of British traders. As regards the financial objection to the war, natives need not cry before they are hurt. Burma is a fairly rich country. If it is annexed, the cost of the expedition will be realised from its revenues. If a new Burman prince is placed on the throne, he will be required to pay a war indemnity. In either case natives will have no ground for complaint. If, on the other hand, the Indian treasury is saddled with the cost, then they will be quite justified in protesting against the proposal.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th November,  
says that hostilities with Burma have  
commenced, and will come to a close

The same.  
very soon, as Theebaw is no match for the British Government. The *Ghamkhwár* approves of the declaration of war against him, inasmuch as he intrigued with some of the great European Powers. He appears to have lost his head. Lately he sent for a map of Rangoon and eagerly looked over it with his wife, apparently with the view of selecting beforehand a suitable place for his residence in that city, in the hope that his troops would be able to reconquer British Burmah! He really considers himself to be one of the most powerful kings over the face of the earth. It is principally his cruelties, committed in his own country, that have compelled the Government of India to send an expedition against him, in order

Circulation,  
300 copies.

to deliver his subjects from his misrule. However, the strictures of native newspapers on the proposed annexation of Burma are not quite impertinent. The British Government is so ready to annex Burma, but it does not interfere with Abdul Rahman, before whose atrocities those of Theebaw fall into insignificance.

Circulation,  
2,500 copies.

Amír of Kábul and the memorial of the Musalmáns of Lahore for the restoration of some religious buildings.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 25th November, says that it is well known how largely, since his accession to the throne of Kábul, Abdul Rahman has been fleecing the Indian tax-payers of their hard-earned money. Beside his fixed annual subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees, he has obtained large gifts of arms on several occasions. Frequent requests are made by him for the supply of different kinds of articles for his use. Lately he has begun to send large indents for English medicines for the use of his army! It is easy to form an idea of the cost of such indents. The Amír has even begun to interfere with the affairs of this country in a way that does credit to his Russian education. He has strongly supported the memorial forwarded from Lahore to the Government of India, praying for the restoration to Musalmáns of some Muhammadan religious buildings. He observes in his letter that, as he is a friend of the British Government, it should not do anything to displease his co-religionists in this country! This obviously means that he has more sympathy with Indian Musalmáns than the British Government has! The Government of India cannot tolerate any foreign interference with the internal affairs of the country. Such an interference by a prince like the Amír, who is its own creature, is specially objectionable. Nothing can be further from the heart of the *Akhbár* than the desire that the memorial of Musalmáns should be unsuccessful, but it is beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were ill advised in seeking the aid of the Amír in such a matter. Abdul Rahman, too, has shown little judgment in interfering. Does he mean to win the good will of Indian Musalmáns in this way, in

order that they may espouse his cause in an emergency ? If so, he only builds castles in the air. His intervention has placed the Government of India in a very delicate position. If the memorial is rejected, he is sure to be annoyed.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th November, says

Proposed introduction of that this country has again been an income-tax. exposed to misfortunes since the return of Conservatives to office. Look at their proceedings in Kashmir and Bhupál. Lord Dufferin, though a Liberal, has proved an easy tool in the hands of Lord Salisbury's Government, and has justified the hostile criticisms which his appointment to the Viceroyalty elicited. The country is threatened with the imposition of a new tax owing to financial pressure caused by the proposed enlistment of new troops. Native newspapers have repeatedly urged in vain a reduction in the high salaries allowed to civilians and other Government officers. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is opposed to the introduction of an income-tax obviously because it would affect European officers, and recommends an increase in the salt tax, which falls equally upon the Viceroy and a beggar ! The *Shafiq* is of opinion that cotton import duties should be revived, and that the public expenditure should be reduced. If necessary, an income-tax may be imposed on large incomes.

Circulation  
400 copies

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 25th November, gives

Introduction of weights in place of measures in the Central Provinces. the substance of the orders recently issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the intro-

Circulation,  
415 copies.

duction, as an experimental measure, of weights in place of measures in the grain-markets of Karelí, Gadarwára, Hoshangabad, and Harda, and remarks that the reform will no doubt be a great convenience to wholesale grain-traders trading with Bombay and other places. But it remains to be seen how far the reform will be beneficial to the rural population and other poorer classes of people. If any

classes find by experience that the new system of weigment involves much loss to them, they should represent the matter to the Local Administration, which is sure to take their case into consideration.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th November, states Rates of pay allowed to officers in India and Russia. that the pay of Commissioners in Russia is said to be only Rs. 200 a month. If so, the rate of pay allowed to Commissioners in this country is fourteen or fifteen times that in vogue in Russia. All classes of European officers are most liberally paid here, and this is one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the people. It is no exaggeration to say that the monthly salary of an Assistant Commissioner exceeds the entire capital of an average native shop-keeper.

The same paper says that it appears from the Lahore Tribune that, in connection with the late re-organization of Divisional Courts, Sir Charles Aitchison desired to elevate some natives to Divisional Judgeships, but that he was unable to carry out his idea owing to some reason or another. Every honour is due to His Honor, who is so anxious to elevate the children of the soil to the higher ranks of the public service. The *Aftáb* thinks that Sir Charles Aitchison could not probably find properly-qualified natives for Divisional Judgeships at the time; but, as Pandit Rám Narain has been relieved in the Chief Court by Mr. Justice Smyth since then, he should be made a Divisional Judge.

Circulation,  
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 25th November, in a communicated article, regrets to say that official winter tours involve much expense to Government and a great deal of inconvenience to the people, but that little practical good accrues from them. Tahsildárs and zamíndárs have to arrange for the supply of provisions to official camps in the best way they can. Labourers are impressed by force and are paid inadequately.

Official winter tours.

Officers are received on their arrival by the local authorities and grandees, but poorer persons are entirely excluded from their sight by the police. Hence they have no occasion to enquire into the condition and grievances of the peasantry. All classes of people should be allowed free access to them, or at least they should place in their camps petition-boxes, into which any persons may freely put their petitions. The only persons who are at present benefited by these official tours are the subordinates and the servants who accompany the officers. These men do not pay for anything they require and also extort bribes from the people. The Local Government would do well to issue necessary instructions to subordinate officers, in order that the objects which official tours have in view may be secured.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th November, is

Elevation of Mir Muhammad Hussain to the Assistant Directorship of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

glad to say that Mir Muhammad Husain has been promoted to the Assistant Directorship of Agriculture and Commerce. The native population will

be very thankful to the Local Government for his promotion, but full justice has not yet been done him. In order to save the British reputation for justice and impartiality, he should soon be elevated to the Directorship. (The *Azad*, Lucknow, of the 24th November, thanks the Local Government for Mir Muhammad Husain's promotion and hopes that he will be made Director sooner or later.)

The same paper says that the question of the establish-

Proposed establishment of a University at Allahabad.

ment of a separate University in these provinces has again come to the front.

The subject has already been fully discussed by the Press and the necessity for such an institution proved almost to demonstration. It may be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall, who is believed to be a strong advocate of the scheme, will carry it out during his tenure of office and leave it behind him as the best memento of his administration.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The same paper is glad to state that the Viceroy's Darbár Viceroy's Darbár at Lucknow will be held at the Qaisar-Bágh and not at Asafu-l-daula's Imám-bára, as was at first rumoured. This is as it should be.

The same paper says that on the occasion of the Viceroy's European visitors to the Royal Mosque at Delhi, the Musalmáns of that city forwarded a memorial to His Excellency, praying that Europeans should be forbidden to enter the Jáma-i-Masjid with their shoes on. The request of the Muhammadan community is just and reasonable. It is surprising that Europeans, who do not allow natives to enter their private houses with their shoes on, should so far forget themselves as to enter the sacred buildings of natives, wearing shoes. Lord Dufferin has not yet done anything to win the good will of the native population. His Lordship should order Europeans to put off their shoes on the occasion of their visit to the Delhi Mosque and also to other Muhammadan and Hindú religious buildings.

Circulation,  
182 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th November, in a communicated article, complains of the alleged invidious distinctions made between European and native convicts in jails. Hard labour is exacted from native prisoners, and a small quantity of ill-prepared food is supplied them. The worst of it is that no indulgence is shown to native convicts belonging to the higher classes. On the other hand, European convicts have every kind of comfort provided for them as at their own homes: they are allowed the luxury of the pankha during the hot weather and are allowed to walk in the jail garden. A liberal allowance of 12 annas a day has been sanctioned to meet the cost of the rations of each European convict.

A correspondent of the same paper observes that the Countess of Dufferin's native nobility and gentry have liberally contributed to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Even those persons who never before

supported any other object have readily come forward on this occasion. This show of native liberality is simply due to the circumstance that the scheme has originated with the wife of the Viceroy. Native newspapers have, as a rule, refrained from criticizing the project, with a view to avoid hurting the feelings of her Ladyship. It is impossible that native women will like to receive medical training, or that their husbands will allow them to attend school. They cannot benefit by any such scheme until they get rid of the so-called *parda* system. As it is, the Fund will only tend to create some good berths for European female medical practitioners. But everything belonging to natives is at the disposal of Englishmen. It is all the same whether the former make over their money to the latter in the shape of taxes or subscriptions. One advantage will, doubtless, accrue to Lady Dufferin from the establishment of the Fund in question. On her return home, she will be able to boast that she took as great pains in promoting the interests of her country-women in India as her husband did in promoting the well-being of his countrymen. (The *Najmu-l-Hind*, Moradabad, of the 15th November, makes nearly the same comments on the Fund).

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 28th November, states that  
Viceroy at Delhi.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's visit to Delhi, his Lordship allowed three Musalmáns, who ran after his carriage, carrying petitions, to approach him, asked them to make over their petitions to his Private Secretary, but warned them not to run after any officer's carriage in future. It would have been better if his Lordship had given the warning through his Private Secretary and not himself. Again, it appears from the *Sahifa-i-Qudsi* newspaper of Delhi that when the Viceroy paid a visit to the Royal Mosque, he highly praised the building, but ordered only a gift of Rs. 100 to be made to the men attached to the Mosque, although the usual reward is Rs. 500. In reply to

the memorial of the Musalmáns of Delhi, praying that Europeans should be forbidden to enter the Mosque with their shoes on, he is said to have simply told them to refer the matter to the local authorities. His Lordship has repeatedly declared that he has special sympathy with Muhammadans, and that he will always be ready to promote their well-being ; but his acts belie his words.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

*The Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th November, referring to the article headed "The Alleged neglect of the study of vernacular by Anglo-Indians." in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 10th idem, entirely concurs in the strictures of the *Gazette* on the ignorance of vernacular prevailing among all classes of Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, and remarks that since the *Gazette* was started it has not written a truer article than the one under review.

Circulation,  
335 copies.

*A correspondent of the Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 25th November, endeavours to show that Cost of litigation. the cost of litigation under British rule is ruinous, and argues that the unsatisfactory condition of the land-holding classes is chiefly due to the payment of heavy stamp-fees and not to their alleged extravagance on occasions of marriages in their families, as is contended in some quarters.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

*A correspondent of the Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th November, says that when a person dies without leaving an heir, Government confiscates all his property, merely paying an allowance for his funeral expenses. The writer does not approve of the confiscation of such property, and urges that it should be devoted to charitable purposes.

Circulation,  
1,750 copies.

*The Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 23rd November, in Muharram and the Da-sehra at Jaunpur. a communicated article, gives an account of the arrangements made at Jaunpur for the celebration of the Muharram and the Da-sehra. Separate times were fixed for the two festivals, and the

Musalmáns were allowed more time than the Hindús. But the Musalmáns would not be satisfied with anything less than the entire stoppage of the Ramlila and did not celebrate the Muharram. The writer highly praises Mr. Connell, who was in charge of the district at the time, for his firmness and steadiness. He was on the alert during the entire period of the Muharram. He went round the city twice or thrice during the day, and remained at the city police-station for whole nights.

The *Anwaru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th November, complains that the police generally abuse their powers and oppress the people. Police, Lucknow.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

They are accustomed to extort confessions of guilt from innocent persons by torture and are often found to be in collusion with thieves. They are seldom able to discover stolen property. On the contrary, if a person reports a theft, they harass him in a variety of ways and do not let him go until he gives them something. The local authorities would do well to keep an eye on subordinate police officials.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th November,

Circulation,  
275 copies.

Settlement of the religious dispute about Sohan Prasád's book, Gorakhpur. referring to the criminal prosecution instituted by some Musalmáns of Gorakhpur against Sohan Prasád for the attack made by him on the Muhammadan religion in his book called *Hindi versus Urdu*, is glad to observe that the case has been amicably settled. The author burnt the whole edition of the book and promised to expunge the verses to which Musalmáns took exception in the second edition. This is as it should be. But copies already sold should be also recovered and destroyed. The *Najm* gives a list of subscriptions raised through the efforts of Musalmáns at Etawah to meet the cost of the prosecution. The list is headed by Muhammad Zahru-l-Islám, Tahsíldár of Kosi, with a donation of Rs. 10. (The *Akhbári-i-Álam*, Meerut, and the *Azad*, Lucknow, of the 24th November, express satisfaction at the amicable settlement of the dispute.)

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th November, complains that cattle-lifting has prevailed in Dipalpur, Montgomery, to such an extent during the last four months that cultivators are unable to carry on their agricultural operations owing to want of cattle, and charges the police with neglect of duty.

Circulation,  
335 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 25th November, in continuation of its previous article on Rámpur.

Rámpur, regrets to say that in that State greater misrule prevails than in Bhupál. If Sadiq Hasan sympathized with the Soudan rebel, the Nawáb of Rámpur is a great friend of the Sheriff of Mecca, who belongs to the same family as Arabi Pásha, and the hostile attitude of the family towards the British Government is well known. The Sheriff is a guest of the Nawáb for two or three months every year. The Nawáb has expelled his uncle from the State. Little religious liberty has been conceded to Hindús ; they have few temples and are not allowed to place any idols or blow the shells there. If a Hindu happens to place idols in a temple, he and his relatives are fined and imprisoned. Hindús are compelled by force to make advances of money to Muhammadans, but are not allowed to charge any interest. It is difficult to realize why the paramount power has shut its eyes on such tyranny and oppression. A Resident had better be appointed in Rámpur in the present Chief's lifetime. If the Government of India defers the appointment till his death, it will lay itself open to the same charge as in Kashmir.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 26th November, in a long article, endeavours to answer the arguments urged by the *Civil and Military Gazette* in support of the appointment of a permanent Resident in Kashmir, refers to the loyalty of Mahárája Guláb Singh and Mahárája Ranbir Singh to the British Government,

and considers the appointment of a Resident as quite unjustifiable, especially as the new Mahárája has not yet been afforded a fair trial.

**A correspondent of the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th November, gives statistics relating to the area, population, revenue and the strength of the army in Kashmir, alludes to the important services rendered by Mahárája Guláb Singh to the Government of India, and protests against the appointment of a Resident in the State. True, the administration was not so satisfactory in Mahárája Ranbir Singh's time as it should have been. But it is unjust to punish his successor for his fault. The new Mahárája should be allowed time to introduce necessary reforms. (The *Dharm Sabha*, Kapurthála, of the 21st November, observes that the appointment of a Resident in Kashmir is calculated to create suspicion in the minds of all Native Chiefs, asks the Government of India to abide by the treaty concluded with the Mahárája Guláb Singh, and gives an Urdú translation of the treaty.)**

**The *Akhbár-i-A'm* (Lahore), of the 25th November, says that an anonymous correspondent makes the following proposals for the**

**Kashmír.** consideration of the Kashmír Government :—The position of the State is so delicate at present that the Darbár cannot be too careful in conducting the administration in future. Englishmen were afraid to enter Kashmír in Mahárája Guláb Singh's time, but now their frequent visits are a source of danger to it. European visitors are still excluded from Nipál, and those who enter the State with the permission of the Nipal Darbár have not the courage to do anything against the custom of the State. But in Kashmír they lay claim to their full rights. They contend that they should be allowed to purchase land, build houses, kill kine on their premises, and so forth. At present, what is of chief importance is the improvement of the efficiency of the army. The troops should be well disciplined and the arms properly looked

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Circulation,  
2,500 copies.

after. It would be well if all the old and faithful adherents of the Darbár were on the alert and acted in concert. The more the powers of new officers are increased, the greater will be the influence of Englishmen in the State.

Circulation,  
975 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 24th November, Dogra Rájputs in Kash-mir. regrets to say that Dogra Rájputs, who are caste-fellows of the Mahárája, are numerous in Kashmir, but that they severely suffer from want of employment. They are a robust and brave people and would make excellent soldiers. The Darbár should be induced to allow them to enlist in the British army. Moreover, the Mahárája should make arrangements for their education and largely appoint them to public offices. One school, on the model of the Thakurs' School at Ulwar, should be established for them in Kashmír. They are conspicuous by their absence from the public service. It is surprising that strangers and others should be allowed to monopolize the loaves and fishes of the State, to the entire exclusion of the caste-fellows of the ruler. Dogra Rájputs would be a great gain to the State if the Mahárája improved their condition.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 853 )

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Alam-tâb	... Lahore	Urdú	... Weekly	... Ayâ Singh	Nov. 23rd	Nov. 27th.	203 copies.
2	Aftab-i-Hind	... Jullundur	Ditto	... Ditto	... Barbat Ali	... 28th	" 30th	500 "
3	Aftab-i-Panjâb	... Lahore	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	... Díván Bútâ Singh ...	... 23rd, 25th & 27th.	" 26th, 27th & 30th respectively.	500 "
4	Ajru-l-Akhâdr	... Morâdshâd	Ditto	... Weekly	... Dilâwar Alí	... 24th	" 26th	150 "
5	Akhâdr-i-Alam	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	... Muqarrab Husain Khân.	... ,	" 27th	65 "
6	Akhâdr-i-Am	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... Mukund Rám	... 25th & 28th,	" 28th & Dec. 1st respectively.	2,500 "
7	Akhâdr-i-Chundr	... Chunâr	Ditto	... Weekly	... Hanúmán Prasâd	... 24th	" 27th	400 "
8	Akhtâr-i-Qudh	... Lucknow	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ali Hussain	... ,	" 26th	125 "
9	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	... Aligarh	Urdú-English	... Bi-weekly	... Gulbâb Râî	... 21st & 24th,	" 25th & 27th,	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	Almora Akhâdr	... Almora	Hindî	... Weekly	... Sadâ Nand	... 23rd	" 26th	106 copies.
11	Amjad-u-l-Akhâdr	... Badâun	Urdú	... Ditto	... Ali Amjad Hussain	... ,	" 29th	250 "
12	Anand Kâdambing	... Mirsâpmr	Hindî	... Monthly	... Shyâm Kishor	For Kârtik	" 27th	500 "
13	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Urdú	... Weekly	... Chandan Lâl	Nov. 21st	" ,	150 "
14	Anjuman-i-Panjâb	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	... Secretary to the An-	" ,	" 25th	250 "
					juman-i-Panjâb.			

*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
15	<i>Anwāru-l-Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	... Tegh Bahádúr	... Nov. 25th to Dec. 1st.	Nov. 25th to Dec. 1st, respectively.	600 copies.
16	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhbār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	... Tri-monthly,	Mirzā Khán	... 21st	" 26th	102 "
17	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	... Weekly	Ahmad Áli	... 24th	" 25th	182 "
18	<i>Bahār-i-Hind</i>	Agrā	Ditto	... Ditto	Momin Hussain	... 28th	Dec. 1st	100 "
19	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Alligarh	Hindi-Eng-	... lish.	Tots Rám	... 27th	Nov. 30th	" "
20	<i>Bharat Vilas</i>	Agrā	Hindi	... Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	... 24th	" 26th	225 "
21	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	Benares	Ditto	... Ditto	Rám Krishna Varmá	... 23rd	" 25th	1,750 "
22	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar</i>	Rámpur	Urdú	... Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	... "	" "	500 "
23	<i>Dabiru-l-Mulk</i>	Bhupál	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	Amjed Áli	... 19th	" 26th	313 "
24	<i>Dánish-i-Hind</i>	Multan	Ditto	... Weekly	Pandit Ráj Náth	... 25th	" 29th	150 "
25	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Fazl-i-dín	... "	" 27th	385 "
26	<i>Desh Hitaishi</i>	Ajmere	Hindi	... Monthly	Sheo Prasad	For October	" 30th	300 "
27	<i>Dharm Jivan</i>	Lahore	Urdú	... Ditto	Rajab Ali	... November	" 28th	500 "
28	<i>Dharm Sabha Kapér</i> . <i>thalād.</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	... Weekly	Nizamu-l-dín	... Nov. 21st	" "	365 "
29	<i>Ghamkhabār-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Mahríj Kishun	28th	Dec. 21st	300 "
30	<i>Hem-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	... Ditto	Muhsin mād Nábí	26th	Nov. 27th	633 "
31	<i>Industens</i>	... Lucknow	... Tri-weekly	... Ditto	Ashraf. Gangā Prasad	25th, 27th & 29th.	26th, 28th & 30th, respectively.	600 "

32	<i>Islam</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	Weekly	... Muhammad Mír	... 27th	... 30th	260	"
33	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	... Hindi-Urdú	... Bi-weekly	... Mahábír Prásád	... 18th, 21st &	... 26th, 29th &	132	"
34	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	... Morábdád	... Urdú	... Weekly	... Jamshed Ali	... 25th.	... 30th.	150	"
35	<i>Jammu Gazette</i>	... Jammu	... Hindi-Urdú	... Ditto	... Shabbá Mal	... Oct. 4th, 11th,	... 28th	150	"
36	<i>Kárnamah</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Muhammád Yáqúb	... Dec. 2nd & 25th.	... Dec. 1st.	265	"
37	<i>Kásht Patriká</i>	... Benares	... Hindi-Urdú	... Ditto	... Lakshmi Shánkár	... Nov. 23rd	... Nov. 27th	560 copies (in-	
					... Misra, M.A.	... " 27th	... "	cluding 344	
								copies taken	
								by Govern-	
								ment).	
38	<i>Kavi Vaohan Sudhá</i>	... Ditto	... Hindi	... Ditto	... Chintámani Ráo	... 23rd	... 27th	350 copies.	
39	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Alam</i>	... Delhi	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Mir Hasan	... 24th	... "	200	"
40	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Pan-jáb.</i>	... Lahore	... Gujránwálá	... Ditto	... Brij Lal	... 24th & Dec.	... 26th & Dec.	400	"
41	<i>Khursháid-i-Afág</i>	... Pilibhit	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mazhar Ahsan Khán	... 21st.	... 26th	200	"
42	<i>Koh-i-Nér</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Tri-weekly	... Harsukh Rái	... 24th, 26th &	... 26th, 28th &	450	"
43	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Ditto	... Dírár Bakhsh	... 21st & 28th,	... 28th.	30th respectively.	
44	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Buláqi Dás	... 24th	... 26th	400	"
45	<i>Mervár Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	... Hindi-Urdú	... Weekly	... Gobardhan Dás	... 23rd	... 28th	90	"
46	<i>Mashári-i-Qaizar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Ghulám Muhammád,	... 24th	... 25th	208	"
47	<i>Mathura Aláhdár</i>	... Muttra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Pandit Dín Dayál	... "	28th	405	"
48	<i>Mazharul-Zírdat</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Monthly	... Muqarrab Hussain For November	... "	"	343 copies (in-	
								cluding 50	
								copies taken	
								by Govern-	
								ment).	
49	<i>Míhr-i-Nírooz</i>	... Bijnor	... Weekly	... Ditto	... Muhibu-llah	... Nov. 23rd	... 25th	240 copies.	

## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise,	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
50	Mitra Vilas	... Lahore	Hindi	... Weekly	... Mukund Rám	Nov. 23rd	... Nov. 26th	400 copies.
51	Mulla Dopiāzā	... Ditto	Urdú	... Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	... " "	... 27th	700
52	Murragga-i-Tahzib	... Lucknow	Ditto	... Monthly	... Bihári Lál	For November	... Dec. 1st	125
53	Naiyār-i-Azam	... Morádábád	Ditto	... Weekly	... Amjad Alí	Nov. 23rd	... "	200
54	Najmu-l-Akhbár	... Etawah	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... Rúhu-Ilah Khán	... " 24th & 28th,	... 25th & 29th	275
55	Najmu-l-Hind	... Morádábád	Ditto	... Weekly	... Arvátar Krishn	... 15th	... 28th	respectively. 200
56	Nasim-i-Agrá	... Agrá	Ditto	... Ditto	... Jamná Dás	... 23rd	... 26th	325
57	Nastm-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	Ditto	... Ditto	... Kunj Bihári Lál	... 24th	... 27th	96
58	Nasim-i-Sáhar	... Bágáun	Ditto	... Ditto	... Imtiáz Ahmad	... 20th	... 25th	175
59	Nér Afshán	... Ludhianá	Ditto	... Ditto	... Rev. C. B. Newton	... 26th	... 28th	755
60	Náru-l-Abás	... Allahábád	Ditto	... Ditto	... Roshan Lál	... 28th	... 30th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
61	Náru-l-Anwár	... Cawnpore	Ditto	... Maráthi-Eng-	... Abdu-l-Hamíd	... "	28th	403 copies.
62	Nyáya Sudhá	... Hardá	Ditto	... lish.	... Básudeva Bháskar	... 25th	... 27th	415
63	Oudh Akhbár	... Lucknow	Urdú	... Daily	... Sheo Prasád	... 25th to Dec. 1st.	25th to Dec. 1st respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).

95	Oudh Punch	"	Ditto	... Weekly	... Nov. 19th	... Nov. 26th	... Nov. 275 copies.
65	Panjāb Akhbār	"	Lahore	... Bi-weekly	... Shamsu-l-din	... Shamsu-l-din	... 275 "
66	Panjāb Punch	"	Ditto	... Weekly	... Firoz-u-l-din	... Firoz-u-l-din	... 80 "
67	Patiála Akhbār	"	Patiála	... Ditto	... Dín Muhammad	... 24th	... 295 "
68	Praydg Samachār	"	Allahábād	... Hindi	... Dewakī Nandan	... 25th	... 600 "
69	Qaisarif	"	Jullundur	... Urdú	... Ahmad Baksh	... 28th	... 125 "
70	Rafsh-i-Am	"	Sialkot	... Ditto	... Díván Ohand	... 23rd & Dec.	... 400 "
71	Rashq-i-Hind	"	Lahore	... Ditto	... Muhamarram Alf	... 1st	... 1st
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	"	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	... Khádím Alf	... 24th, 26th & Nov. 27th,	... 550 "
73	Rajputana Gazette	"	Ajmere	... Urdu-Hindi	... Murad Alf	... 28th & 30th respectively.	... 28th & 30th respectively.
74	Reformer	"	Lahore	... Urdú	... Shamsu-l-din	... 25th	... 815 "
75	Rekhtah	"	Delhi	... Ditto	... Mahá Narayan	... 1st	... 700 "
76	Rohilkhand Punch	"	Morádábád	... Weekly	... Jamshed Ali	... 24th	... 175 "
77	Sadiqul-Akhbār	"	Baháwalpur	... Ditto	... Dwárká Náth	... 11th, 18th & 25th.	... 150 "
78	Sahyādi-Qudsat	"	Delhi	... Ditto	... Muhammad Abdúl-	... 26th	... 264 "
79	Saijan Kirti Sudhākar	"	Udaipur	... Hindi	... Qudús.	... 29th	... 280 "
80	Sarosh-i-Benares	"	Benares	... Urdú	... Banshí Dhár	... 26th	... 216 "
81	Shafáhu-l-Sudáir	"	Lahore	... Arabic	... Wali Muhammād	... 16th	... 600 "
82	Shafiq-i-Hind	"	Ditto	... Monthly	... Registrar of the Pan-	... 28th	... 80 "
83	Shahna-i-Hind	"	Meerut	... Urdu	... jab University.	... 27th	... "
84	Shám-i-Oudh	"	Fyzábád	... Ditto	... Saifu-l-Haq	... 21st	... "
85	Shula-i-Tír	"	Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Ahmad Hasán	... 28th	... 103 "
86	Sirajul-Akhbār	"	Jhelam	... Ditto	... Kishun Prásád	... 24th	... 800 "
87	Subodh Sindhu	"	Khándwa	... Maráthi	... Muhammad Ibráhím	... 26th	... 175 "
88	Suriá-i-Qaiesat	"	Rámpur	... Hindi.	... Faqír Muhammad	... 28th	... 400 "
89	Tahríb	"	Morádábád	... Ditto	... Lákshman Anant	... 25th	... 210 "
					... Muhammad Rázá	... 26th	... 125 "
					... Ráhat Alí Khán	... 27th	... 80 "

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
90	<i>Tamannat</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Weekly	Púran Chand	Nov. 24th	Nov. 27th	150 copies.
91	<i>Waqya-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	Sajjád Husain	,, 24th & 30th,	,, 26th & Dec.	260 ,,
						... 1st respec-	1st	
						tively.		
92	<i>Vazir-i-Hind</i>	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... Ditto	Mirzá Mavalid	" 29th	Dec. 1st	200 "
93	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Ditto	... Urdu	... Daily	Gyán Chand	,, 22nd to 29th	Nov. 26th to Dec.	975 "
94	<i>Vritt Dhárd</i>	... Dhár	... Maráthí	... Weekly	Harí Bháskar	" 26th	1st.	120 "
95	<i>Waqya-i-Álam</i>	... Gházipur	... Urdu	... Ditto	Siráju-l-din Ahmad	,, 23rd	Dec. 1st	250 "
						... Nov. 27th	... Nov. 27th	

ALLAHABAD ;  
The 5th December, 1885. }

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

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